

EDINBURG REVIEW.

The continued insults blurted at our country from the critical press of Edinburgh have excited such sensations among all our countrymen of truly national feeling, as might have been expected. The sentiment of indignation would predominate, were it permitted to be roused by such an agent; and that of contempt would be alone felt, if the Edinburgh Review had not heretofore emitted itself to our respect. As it is, the pervasiveness of the clan of writers who contribute to the Review is just enough to vex one, and not to make us seriously angry. There is a redeeming merit in the Review which prevents its being utterly despised; and some of our ablest writers have, therefore, drawn their pens against the sciolists who figure in it on American affairs.

Among the ablest of these is a writer in the New-York American, who has extended his comments to so great a length that we cannot pretend to copy them at large. The subjoined extract, from the conclusion of the essay, touches with great force, on one of the topics on which the reviewers never fail to dilate with a pleasure as malign as if they had any ground for what they say respecting it. The sentence in italics, at the close of the extract below, is full of truth. We cannot part, however, from this writer, without expressing our regret at his having, as the champion of his country's character, bared his breast to his adversary in one point, by an admission which it was not necessary to make, and which, in our opinion, is not justifiable. We will only add, that it relates to the decision of Congress on the Missouri question.

Extract from an essay published in the New York American, on the 27th ult.

"In England there were no scruples as to the power of Parliament, yet the bill abolishing the slave trade was annually rejected for upwards of eighteen years. This same trade was abolished by Congress the moment that it had the power. Yet Britain arrogates to herself great merit, because she has, as the Edinburgh Reviewers express it, 'in the midst of her rottenness, torn off the manacles of all the slaves throughout the world,' when it is a solemn truth, that slavery has not been abolished in any part of her dominions in which it existed at the commencement of the Revolution, or a negro emancipated by the authority of Parliament in any of her colonies. This proof of her conniving at this horrible custom, outweighs all the merit of her boasted act abolishing the slave trade. Her conduct is similar to a highwayman's, who, being enriched by his business, is willing to relinquish robbery, but will not restore one stiver of his ill-gotten spoil. In her West India possessions, at the time of the passage of that act, there were about 900,000 slaves, nearly as many as there were in the United States. The guilt of keeping these people in bondage as much belongs to England as if they were actually in the island of Great Britain, because she has the complete control of the colonies; and receives the profit of their labor. The Americans, on the contrary, have used their constant endeavors to extirpate this evil, and with a success beyond all expectation. They have not, indeed, destroyed the peace and happiness of society by rashly emancipating all their slaves at once, and turning loose upon the community upwards of a million of ignorant and degraded beings, without any of the restraints of education or religion. To restrain them for not having done this, argues a total ignorance of the principles of political philosophy. Ancient abuses widely extended, and universal customs, must be slowly invaded. To attack them with the strong arm of government, and suddenly to destroy them, would be, not reform, but anarchy and confusion. Considering the long toleration and the magnitude of this evil, it will appear that Americans have deserved the warm approbation of all the friends of humanity, for the actual relief they have afforded to many Africans, who at the time of the Revolution, were in a state of domestic slavery. Between 1790 and 1810, the first and last censuses taken under the authority of Congress, there were emancipated upwards of 120,000 slaves in the United States; while Great Britain, so far from making any efforts to extend the blessings of freedom to those in bondage in any part of her dominions, was engaged in reducing the inhabitants of India to a state of servitude quite as deplorable as that of the enslaved Africans, and using all the advantages which learning and religion afforded her to 'degrade and enslave an industrious and inoffensive people, & to render a great & peaceful empire the abode of bloodshed and misery. Let us, then, hear no more declamation about the philanthropy of the British government in abolishing slavery. Let Englishmen keep an eternal silence upon that subject, unless they wish to turn the attention of the world towards the cupidity of their merchants and the depravity of their rulers. Especially now, when, even at home, their constitution is overthrown, their privileges taken away, their government supported in its usurpations by an armed force, national bankruptcy staring them in the face, the common people discontented and rebellious, and ignorant and depraved, and the whole

face of society covered with the foul and loathsome tetter of pauperism.—Such a crisis is no time for exultation, or to indulge in a silly affectation of superiority over other countries; still less is it a time to sow the seeds of discontent and hatred between nations of peace, by encouraging national prejudices, and embittering the feelings of Americans by heaping undeserved contumely upon their country and its inhabitants. These unmanly sarcasms, and still more unmanly misrepresentations, are the legitimate offspring of malice and envy, and must fail of their intended effect."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

On the 15th of May, in the Court of King's Bench, sentence was pronounced upon Hunt and the other defendants convicted at the last assizes for York. A number of affidavits were offered by the parties endeavoring to show their innocence, and if possible escape the lash of the law, but it would not do. Mr. Justice Bailey, after hearing them read, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the Court on the several defendants. After commenting upon the nature of the offence of which they had been convicted, the learned Judge said, the judgment he was instructed to pronounce upon the several defendants was as follows:—The defendant, H. Hunt, was sentenced to two years & a half in his Majesty's jail at Ilchester, in the county of Somerset, and at the expiration of that term to find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in 1000l, and two sureties in 500l each. The other defendants, J. Johnson, J. Healy, and S. Bamford, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Lincoln Castle, and at the expiration of that term to find security for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in 200l, and two sureties in 100l each, and to be further imprisoned till such security should be entered into.

Sir C. Wolsey and Parson Harrison were then brought up to receive the judgment of the court, which was Sir C. Wolsey should be imprisoned for one year and a half in his Majesty's jail at Abingdon, and at the expiration of that term find security for five years, himself in 1000l, and two sureties in 500l, and that Harrison should be imprisoned at Chester for one year and a half, and at the expiration of that time to find securities for five years, himself in 200l, and two sureties in 100l each. The whole period of imprisonment to which Harrison is sentenced is three years and a half.

It is rumoured, that the Judges of the King's Bench are divided in opinion as to the propriety of granting a new trial in the case of Sir F. Buxton. The delay which has taken place in passing their judgment confirms this report.—Evening Post.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Philadelphia, June 29. We have at this moment before us a piece of jacquet muslin, of a fabric so perfect in every particular, that we may safely assert it to be equal in every respect, to any thing of the kind produced in any part of the world.

Familiar with the finest webs of Asia, we can confidently assert, that the piece before us is equal, in beauty, evenness, and much superior in the finishing, to the fine mulls of Hindostan.

This piece is the first experiment made at the factory of Messrs. Thorp & Stridell, of this neighborhood, yet it will bear inspection and comparison with any foreign production of the same number of yarn.

This jacquet rivals in beauty and texture the lawns of Flanders, and for cravats, ruffles, or fine dresses, has no superior; and we earnestly recommend the products of these ingenious manufacturers to the notice and patronage of every friend of American prosperity.

Why do our females—our mothers of families, and those rising into life, who are to be the parents of the next generation; why do our young females hold back their devotion to the interests and prosperity of their native land? Every nation that has been renowned for its virtues, has derived distinction from the example of its females; the Roman matrons and virgins were ever conspicuous in promoting, by their disinterestedness and patriotism, the glory and safety of their country.

The matrons of America, and the sex generally, whose influence so naturally sways mankind, could derive no honors so desirable, no joys more solid, than by consulting the interests and the honor of their country: the glory would be theirs, in giving the fashion of social virtue, and while so many are so honorably employed in protecting the deserted orphan, how much more noble would it be to prevent poverty by preferring domestic industry to that of strangers.

Messrs. Thorp & Stridell are not

confined to this article; their checks and shirtings are equally perfect.

Aurora.

FLOUR SPECULATIONS.

Petersburg, Va. July 4. Within the last three or four weeks considerable activity has been experienced in the Flour Market. Indeed, so extensive have been the purchases, that we understand scarcely a barrel of old flour remains for sale, and there are to be found in market only a few barrels of the new crop, prepared particularly for family use, and which are held at seven dollars. The foreign markets which the purchasers have in view, we learn, are the West-India Islands, to ship by the way of England. Flour can be taken from this port to Liverpool, at 5s. 6d. sterling per bbl.; from thence to any West India port, at 5s. sterling—making the whole charge of this circuitous route amount to 8s. 6d. sterling per bbl. when it might have been carried direct, perhaps, for 1s. 6d. or 2s. per bbl! Into what extraordinary channels is commerce driven; and to what shifts, trouble, and expence are mercantile men put, by the tyranny and obstinacy of governments.

We must acknowledge, the whole system of British colonial policy has ever appeared to us an enigma; and every day it seems more difficult of solution. That government proceeds upon the principle that, as the colonies are a burden to the mother country, the latter is entitled to monopolize the whole trade of the former.—But we should suppose the question would sometimes be presented to the English cabinet, how are the colonies ever to be able to support themselves, and free the mother country from the charge of protection, while this grievous and oppressive system continues to be pursued? All direct intercourse between the U. States and the British American possessions, is at present virtually put a stop to, by the regulations of the two governments.—Notwithstanding it is well known that an occasional supply of American produce is essential to the very existence of some of the West India Islands, and although our Minister at London has repeatedly pressed upon the attention of that government the mutual beneficial consequences of a friendly arrangement upon this subject, the reply still has been, "they were not prepared to depart from their colonial system."—Intelligencer.

FOURTH OF JULY.

This ever memorable anniversary, which forms such an important epoch in the history of the world, was duly celebrated by the citizens of Northampton County, convened at the Court-House for that purpose. Capt. JAMES EXUM was appointed President of the day; and Capt. JAMES CRUMP, Vice-President. When the cloth was removed, the feast of reason and the flow of soul, was preceded by several elegant and appropriate airs on several instruments of music. Dr. Nathaniel W. Fletcher and Abner Stith, Esqs. were appointed a committee of Toasts. The Declaration of Independence was read by Abner Stith, Esq. agreeable to appointment. After which the following Toasts were drunk with great glee and hilarity.

- 1. The day we celebrate
2. Let this auspicious day be ever sacred; No mourning, no misfortunes happen on it; Let it be marked for triumph and rejoicing.—5 cheers.—Hail Columbia.
3. George Washington—Mount Vernon bears his remains, Heaven his immortal spirit, and his Country his glory.—5 cheers.—Washington's March.
4. The American Constitution—Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.—4 cheers.—Hail Liberty supreme delight.
5. James Monroe—His merits need no trumpet;—a grateful country has done him justice; posterity will do the same.—4 chs.—President's March.
6. The few survivors of the Revolution.—Sweet is the memory of their revolve, and precious the pride of having endured them. 4 cheers.—American Star.
7. Those that have fallen in defence of our country.—Their deeds are yet brilliant in the memory of their countrymen, and their laurels are watered by freemen's tears.
8. Our Army and Navy.—The bulwark of our liberties, the conquerors of the heroes of Waterloo and Trafalgar; they have erected imperishable monuments to their glory and sealed them with their blood.—5 cheers.—Yankee-doodle.
9. The Star Spangled Banner.—Already unfurled on every sea, a brilliant monument of liberty, the lustre of its stars has illumined the world, and the glare of its Eagle strikes terror to the hearts of tyrants.—3 chs.—Don't surrender the Ship.
10. Thomas Jefferson.—His private retirement will never obscure the splendor of his fame.—4 cheers.—Jefferson's March.
11. James Madison.—The profound statesman and sincere patriot.—4 cheers.—Temple of Liberty.
12. The United States.—The cement by which they are united is too solid to be dissolved by Yankee factionists.—5 cheers.—Hail Columbia.
13. The Executive of the United States. 4 cheers.
14. The late War.—A convincing proof of the firmness of our countrymen.—3 cheers.—The deed is done, &c.
15. Andrew Jackson.—He has erected for his country a pillar of glory, emblazoned with New-Orleans.—4 cheers.—Jackson's March.

- 15. The State of North-Carolina.—Success to her Commerce and Agriculture—may her anticipations from Internal Improvement be more than realized.—4 cheers.—American Commerce and Freedom.
16. The Governor of North-Carolina.—We view with pleasure the public spirit that has animated his councils.—4 cheers.—Freedom and Peace.
17. John Quincy Adams.—One of the firmest pillars in the Temple of Liberty—worthy of the highest confidence of his country.—3 cheers.
18. Benjamin Franklin.—4 cheers.
19. Winfield Scott.—Successful valor dazzles, but when persecuted it charms—as long as genius, virtue or valor shall be esteemed, his name will glide down the stream of time unsullied on the brightest page of American history.—4 chs.—Columbus Sons arise.
20.—Marquis de La Fayette.—The bosom friend of Washington, the undeviating friend of liberty History will award him a wreath whose laurels will never wither by the blast of time.—3 cheers.
21. Nathaniel Macon.—His Speech on the Missouri Question, has done immortal honor to his grey hairs.—4 cheers.
22. The American Fair.—Their charms are too precious to be bestowed on slaves.—5 cheers.—Wife, Children and Friends.
VOLUNTEERS.
By Capt. JAMES EXUM—Com. O. H. Perry.
Capt. JAMES CRUMP—May the American Navy become the Leviathan of the Ocean.
NORMAN BRANCH, Esq.—The lamented Com Stephen Decatur.
JOHN HARRISON, Esq.—May success attend the Agriculture of North-Carolina.
ABNER STITH, Esq.—John Hancock.
JAS. C. HARRISON, Esq.—Andrew Jackson.
N. W. FLETCHER, M. D.—May your bright luminary, on each successive return of this our birth-day, find us free and independent.

SHORT HAND.

THE subscriber has the honor of informing the Ladies & Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will give Lessons on a highly improved System of Stenography, during this, and the ensuing week, in this City. Those who may desire to avail themselves of the present opportunity of acquiring this useful art, will please to make early application at the Eagle Hotel.

July 15 T. M'QUEEN

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Wake County, on the 26th of June, as a Runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACOB, and says he belongs to Wm. Gibson, of Rowan county, in this State.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DUNN, Jailor.

Raleigh, July 13 85

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the County of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket-book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Peter-burg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. These were also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small, and both had white handles. I do hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

WM. D. RAY, Orange county, July 4, 1820. 86 3t

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 29th instant, 350 Prizes of \$1000 each, will be drawn in the City of Richmond, in the

Virginia Seven Numbers Lottery.

JOSEPH VANNINI, Manager for the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, has now the pleasure of presenting to the citizens of Raleigh,

The Thirteenth Class of THE VIRGINIA SEVEN NUMBERS LOTTERY.

For the laudable and useful purpose above stated.

Tickets have been divided into Shares of One Dollar & Twenty-five Cents each, for the accommodation of every citizen in this place; and if the whole Scheme be sold in Shares, the result will be, that 350 Prizes of \$1000 each, besides a vast number of \$10, & of \$1 Prizes, must be distributed amongst the fortunate adventurers.

It should be recollected, that for the trifling sum of \$1 25 cents, a Prize of \$1000 may be gained.

Persons wishing to procure Tickets should lose no time in calling at the Book-Store of Joseph Gales, Agent for

JOSEPH VANNINI, Manager. N. B. In the last Drawing of the above popular Scheme, \$57681 have been drawn by the citizens of the different States, of which 10,870 Dollars were sold in Charleston, S. C.

TO CABINET MAKERS.

THE Subscribers have the satisfaction to inform all persons engaged in the above line, that they have just put into operation, in the City of Charleston, their SAW-MILL, (the only one at present in the Southern States,) erected for the sole purpose of Sawing Mahogany into Veneering, &c.

From the samples produced of its cutting, and inspection of the Machinery, it has been pronounced by the most competent judges, to be equal to any in the Northern States. They now offer to supply such persons as may favor them with their custom, with any quantity and quality of Mahogany Boards or Veneering, agreeable to order, and at the shortest notice.

Having supplied themselves with a large and choice assortment of the above Wood, they will be able to supply their customers on as low, and perhaps lower terms than they ever had before.

All orders from abroad, directed to the subscribers, post paid, and with due reference to some person in this place, will meet with the strictest attention.

JOHN EGGLESTON and B. S. RIDGEWAY, Charleston, S. C. March 11, 1820.—71 3m

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES.

MY 2nd Blackstone's Commentaries has been out of my Library for several years. I will thank the borrower to return it. H. POTTER.

Some Gentleman of the Bar has failed to return the 1st part of Vol. 1. of Tucker's Blackstone, borrowed from J. Gales's Store not long since.

The person who borrowed an UMBRELLA from Mr. Whitlow, about three weeks ago, will please return it to him without delay.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1820.

The State-House.—We have learnt that some of the Candidates for seats in the next General Assembly, charge the members of the last Legislature with voting away the money of the Public Treasury for the improvements at present making in our State-House. This is not true. The whole expence of these improvements is to be defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of the Town Commons adjoining this city, as may be seen on referring to the 4th chapter of the Acts of the last General Assembly.

Internal Improvements.—The Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on the 6th instant. Their object in meeting at that place, was to examine the Works carried on by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in and near Fayetteville. His Excellency the Governor, attended by the other members of the Board and several other gentlemen, examined the line of Canal for about six miles. Since the Work has been carried on under the direction of Mr. Falton, the Principal Engineer, it has progressed with more economy and is much better done. Nearly one mile of the Canal is yet to be made; when this is done, and the Locks put in, Boats ascending or descending the River can lock up into the Canal and lie alongside the Warehouses in Fayetteville. It is estimated that this Canal, when completed, will, independent of its convenience, save annually to the town of Fayetteville, more than \$25,000, in lessening the price of transportation between the town and the river. The Governor and other members of the Board, have viewed the Works of the Company at Buckhorn, and a detailed Report of the progress & condition of the works of the Company, at all points, will be laid before the next General Assembly. This Company has now the prospect of soon completing their Work below, and of making a commodious navigation up the river to the town of Haywood.

Since the last meeting of the Board, the Principal Engineer has been engaged on the Coast and on Tar River. We are glad to understand that he thinks it practicable to remove the Swash at Ocracock, and to deepen the Shoal below Washington. During the month of February last, the Board directed the Principal Engineer to submit to them a Report on the placing of Buoys along the Coast. This report was submitted, and copies of it forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and by them laid before the proper Department.—We are gratified to find, that this subject has been attended to by the General Government. Capt. Elliott, who is now making a Survey of our Coast under a resolution of Congress, has received instructions from the Secretary at War to place Buoys at all the Inlets along the Coast where they may be wanted.

As to the Tar River, the Engineer having at different times viewed it from Washington up to Louisburg, thinks, that at a very moderate expence, it can be improved for a safe and commodious navigation; and it is understood that the Company which has been incorporated for this River will shortly commence their Work below Louisburg.

Circulars have been addressed to the several Companies, requesting them to forward to the Board an account of the progress and condition of their Works, the state of their Funds, how far they are adequate to complete their contemplated improvements, &c. that the Board may be enabled to make a general Report on this subject to the next General Assembly.

The Board have received the Report of the Commissioners appointed to run and lay out the road thro' the Cherokee country.—Contracts will be forthwith made for cutting, clearing and marking this Road; and persons who may wish to buy the lands which will shortly be offered for sale in that quarter, will have an opportunity of seeing the country without much inconvenience.

The Board have received from the President of the United States, for the use of this State, Mr. Hageau's splendid Work on the Canal which connects the Rhine with the Maese. The superb Atlas which belongs to this Work was forwarded by Gen. Stokes, one of our Senators in Congress.